

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In general, the blade should project only far enough to allow the paraffin block to clear. Naturally, the blade might project a little farther in case of thin delicate sections than with thick hard ones, but a little experience will accustom one to the use of such a knife, and the luxury of having at all times a fresh keen cutting edge will be appreciated by all who have known the drudgery demanded by the microtome knives in general use.—Charles J. Chamberlain, *The University of Chicago*.

ADDITIONS TO THE GRASSES OF CUBA

Since the publication of the Catalogue of the grasses of Cuba,³ several additional species of grasses have been contributed to the National Herbarium by Brother León of the Colegio de la Salle, Habana. The following is a list of these:

Manisuris exaltata (L. f.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:779. 1891.

Stegosia exaltata Nash, N. Amer. Fl. 17:84. 1909.

This species is retained provisionally in *Manisuris* until the genera of Andropogoneae are more carefully examined.

Sancti Spiritus, León 847.

Andropogon squarrosus L. f. Suppl. 433. 1781.

Habana, León 1581. Introduced.

Andropogon caricosus L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 2:1480. 1763.

Guanabacoa, $Le\delta n$ 2013. Introduced.

Sorghastrum agrostoides (Speg.).

Andropogon agrostoides Speg. Pl. Nov. Nonnul. Amer. Austr. Dec. 2:27. 1883.

Sancti Spiritus, León 895.

Paspalum blepharophyllum Nash, in Small Fl. Southeast. U.S. 71. 1903.

Marianao, León, 779.

PASPALUM HELLERI Nash, Bull. Torrey Club 30:376. 1903.

Santiago de Cuba, León 951.

Paspalum monostachyum (H. B. K.) Vasey, in Chapm. Fl. South. U.S. ed. 2. 665. 1889.

Zaza de Tunas, Santa Clara, $Le\delta n$ 947. The spikelets are smaller than in the typical form.

³ Нітснсоск, А. S., Contr. Nat. Herb. **12:**183-258. 1909.

Paspalum Leoninum Chase, sp. nov.—A low tufted perennial, with narrow leaves mostly crowded at the base, slender nearly naked culms and solitary usually purplish racemes. Culms 15-35 cm. high, very slender, wiry, compressed, ascending or spreading and more or less sinuous, glabrous, the nodes ascending-pubescent; lower sheaths overlapping and keeled, glabrous or sparsely pubescent on the scarious margin and with a few stiff hairs on the auricles, usually but a single leaf about midway on the culm, the sheath with a few scattered long hairs or glabrous; ligule membranaceous, about 0.5 mm. long; blades flat or somewhat involute from a folded base narrower than the summit of the sheath, 3-7 cm. long, 1-2 mm. wide, more or less curled, glabrous on both surfaces or minutely puberulent on the upper, a few stiff hairs on the margin and rarely on the upper surface, the blade of the uppermost leaf reduced to a mere tip; raceme 2-3.5 cm. long, slightly curved, a few long hairs at the base; spikelets solitary, on very short, flattened, scabrous pedicels, closely imbricated, almost concavo-convex, 1.3-1.5 mm. long, about 0.7 mm. wide, oval, glabrous; second glume 3-nerved, the sterile lemma with a nerve near either margin, the midnerve suppressed or apparent only at the summit; fruit nearly as large as the spikelet.

Type U.S. National Herbarium no. 618,754; collected August 30, 1909, on "Obispo hill, near Sancti Spiritus," by Brother $Le\acute{o}n$ (no. 950).

This species is most nearly related to *Paspalum rupestre* Trin., from single-spiked specimens of which it may be distinguished by the more delicate culms and the more closely imbricated, glabrous spikelets, the second glume with the midnerve suppressed.

Paspalum Leoninum is named in honor of Brother León, of the Colegio de la Salle, Vedado, Habana, whose collections have added greatly to our knowledge of the grasses of Cuba.

A second collection of this species was made on the Jata Hills, Guanabacoa, September 12, 1909, *León* 949.

CENCHRUS MYOSUROIDES H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. 1:115. 1816. Santiago de Cuba, *León* 835.

GOUINIA POLYGAMA Fourn. Mex. Pl. 2:103. 1886. Cojimar, *León* 2014.

Arundo Donax L. Sp. Pl. 81. 1753.

Marianao, León 1523. Escaped from cultivation.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM ARVENSE (With.) Bab. Man. Brit. Bot. 377. 1843. Habana, *León* 1583. Introduced.

It may be well to record here certain changes in the names of a few species of *Panicum* listed in the *Catalogue*, as shown by the recent revision of this group.⁴

Panicum aquaticum Poir. This is a synonym of P. dichotomistorum Michx. The Cuban species is P. elephantipes Nees.

Panicum compactum Sw. = Lasiacis compacta (Sw.).

Panicum distantiflorum Rich. To this species was referred Panicum utowanaeum Scribn. (P. Sintenisii Nash), which proves to be a distinct species. It is represented by two specimens from Triscornia, near Habana, Hitchcock 141 and Tracy 9089.

Panicum divaricatum L. = LASIACIS DIVARICATA (L.) Hitchc.

Panicum Grisebachii Nash = Lasiacis Grisebachii (Nash).

Panicum hirtivaginum Hitchc. This species appears to be the same as P. Ghiesbreghtii Fourn. of Mexico.

Panicum laxum Sw. To this was referred P. polygonatum Schrad. which, however, proves to be distinct, and is easily recognized by its pubescent nodes, and by the lack of the swollen sterile palea which characterizes P. laxum and P. pilosum.

Panicum numidianum Lam. This species appears to be confined to the North African area and, though not well known, is sufficiently distinct from P. barbinode Trin. of Cuba and tropical America.

Panicum Rugellii Griseb. = Lasiacis Rugellii (Griseb.).

Panicum Sellovii Nees. An earlier name is P. millegrana Poir.

Panicum Sloanei Griseb. = Lasiacis Sloanei (Griseb.).

Panicum Swartzianum Hitchc.=Lasiacis Swartziana (Hitchc.).

To these may be added the following two corrections in genera allied to *Panicum*:

Mesosetum rottboellioides (H. B. K.) Hitchc. A comparison of the type specimens shows that the Cuban species is Mesosetum loliiforme (Hochst.) Chase (Panicum loliiforme Hochst. 5).

Hymenachne auriculata (Willd.) Chase. The specimen mentioned, Wright 3863 in part, is H. patula Fourn. 6—A. S. HITCHCOCK, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

⁴ HITCHCOCK and CHASE, Contr. Nat. Herb. 15:1-396. 1910.

⁵ Steud. Syn. Pl. Glum. 1:56. 1854.

⁶ Mex. Pl. 2:37. 1886.